

**Senate Bill No. 1493**

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Passed the Senate August 9, 2010

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*Secretary of the Senate*

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Passed the Assembly August 2, 2010

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*Chief Clerk of the Assembly*

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This bill was received by the Governor this \_\_\_\_\_ day  
of \_\_\_\_\_, 2010, at \_\_\_\_\_ o'clock \_\_\_\_M.

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*Private Secretary of the Governor*

## CHAPTER \_\_\_\_\_

An act to amend Sections 75.31, 155.20, 465, 619, 621, and 3698.7 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, relating to property taxation.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 1493, Committee on Revenue and Taxation. Property taxation assessor: tax collector: administration.

(1) Existing property tax law provides for supplemental and escape assessments to be made on property outside the regular assessment period and requires that certain notices, in a form approved by the State Board of Equalization, of those assessments be furnished to assessees by regular United States mail.

This bill would allow the assessor to provide the information by electronic mail in lieu of regular mail, if he or she chooses to accept a written request from the assessee to do so.

(2) Existing property tax law authorizes each county board of supervisors to exempt from property taxation those properties having a full value too low to justify the costs of assessment and collection, and limits any exemption granted by each county board of supervisors to property with a value not exceeding \$10,000.

This bill would clarify that the base year value is adjusted by an annual inflation factor, as specified.

(3) Existing property tax law allows county assessors to destroy documents containing information obtained from taxpayers 6 years after the lien date for the taxes for which the information was obtained, or 3 years after the lien date if the documents have been microfiched, microfilmed, imaged, or otherwise preserved.

This bill would authorize assessors to destroy those documents immediately upon preservation in a medium that provides access to the documents, including, among others, electronic document imaging.

(4) Existing property tax law requires the assessor to inform each assessee of real property, as specified, of the assessed value of that property, as provided.

This bill would authorize the assessor to provide the information by electronic mail in lieu of by regular United States mail, if he

or she chooses to accept a written request from the assessee to do so. This bill would also authorize the information to be posted on the assessor's Internet Web site.

(5) Existing law requires the price at which tax-defaulted property, for which a property tax welfare exemption has been granted, may be offered for sale to be the greater of either 50% of the fair market value of the property or the total amount necessary to redeem the property, plus costs. Existing law authorizes the tax collector, with the approval of the board of supervisors, where the property or property interests have been offered for sale and no acceptable bids have been received, to offer that property or property interest at the next scheduled sale at a minimum price the tax collector deems appropriate.

This bill would authorize the tax collector to offer that property or property interest at the same sale at a minimum price that the tax collector deems appropriate in light of the most current assessed valuation of that property or property interest, or any unique circumstances with respect to that property or those interests.

*The people of the State of California do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. Section 75.31 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

75.31. (a) Whenever the assessor has determined a new base year value as provided in Section 75.10, the assessor shall send a notice to the assessee showing the following:

(1) The new base year value of the property that has changed ownership, or the new base year value of the completed new construction that shall be added to the existing taxable value of the remainder of the property.

(2) The taxable value appearing on the current roll, and if the change in ownership or completion of new construction occurred between January 1 and May 31, the taxable value on the roll being prepared.

(3) The date of the change in ownership or completion of new construction.

(4) The amount of the supplemental assessments.

(5) The exempt amount, if any, on the current roll or the roll being prepared.

(6) The date the notice was mailed.

(7) A statement that the supplemental assessment was determined in accordance with Article XIII A of the California Constitution that generally requires reappraisal of property whenever a change in ownership occurs or property is newly constructed.

(8) Any other information which the board may prescribe.

(b) In addition to the information specified in subdivision (a), the notice shall inform the assessee of the procedure for filing a claim for exemption that is to be filed within 30 days of the date of the notice.

(c) (1) The notice shall advise the assessee of the right to an informal review and the right to appeal the supplemental assessment, and, unless subject to paragraph (2) or (3), that the appeal shall be filed within 60 days of the date of mailing printed on the notice or the postmark date therefor, whichever is later. For the purposes of equalization proceedings, the supplemental assessment shall be considered an assessment made outside of the regular assessment period as provided in Section 1605.

(2) For counties in which the board of supervisors has adopted the provisions of subdivision (c) of Section 1605, and the County of Los Angeles, the notice shall advise the assessee of the right to appeal the supplemental assessment, and that the appeal shall, except as provided in paragraph (3), be filed within 60 days of the date of mailing printed on the tax bill or the postmark date therefor, whichever is later. For the purposes of equalization proceedings, the supplemental assessment shall be considered an assessment made outside of the regular assessment period as provided in Section 1605.

(3) (A) If the taxpayer does not receive a notice in accordance with paragraph (1) at least 15 days prior to the deadline to file the application described in Section 1603, the affected party or his or her agent may file an application within 60 days of the date of mailing printed on the tax bill or the postmark thereof, whichever is later, along with an affidavit declaring under penalty of perjury that the notice was not timely received.

(B) Notwithstanding any other provision of this subdivision, an application for reduction in a supplemental assessment may be filed within 12 months following the month in which the assessee is notified of that assessment, if the affected party or his or her agent and the assessor stipulate that there is an error in assessment

as the result of the exercise of the assessor's judgment in determining the full cash value of the property and a written stipulation as to the full cash value and the assessed value is filed in accordance with Section 1607.

(d) The notice shall advise the assessee of both of the following:

(1) The requirements, procedures, and deadlines with respect to an application for the reduction of a base year value pursuant to Section 80, or the reduction of an assessment pursuant to Section 1603.

(2) The criteria under Section 51 for the determination of taxable value, and the requirement of Section 1602 that the custodial officer of the local roll make the roll, or a copy thereof, available for inspection by all interested parties during regular office hours.

(e) The notice shall advise the assessee that if the supplemental assessment is a negative amount the auditor shall make a refund of a portion of taxes paid on assessments made on the current roll, or the roll being prepared, or both.

(f) The notice shall be furnished by the assessor to the assessee by regular United States mail directed to the assessee at the assessee's latest address known to the assessor. The assessor may choose to accept a written request from the assessee to provide the information by electronic mail in lieu of by regular United States mail.

(g) The notice given by the assessor under this section shall be on a form approved by the State Board of Equalization.

SEC. 2. Section 155.20 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

155.20. (a) Subject to the limitations listed in subdivisions (b), (c), (d), and (e), a county board of supervisors may exempt from property tax all real property with a base year value (as determined pursuant to Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 50) of Part 0.5) as adjusted by an annual inflation factor pursuant to subdivision (f) of Section 110.1, and personal property with a full value so low that, if not exempt, the total taxes, special assessments, and applicable subventions on the property would amount to less than the cost of assessing and collecting them.

(b) (1) The board of supervisors shall have no authority to exempt property with a total base year value, as adjusted by an annual inflation factor pursuant to subdivision (f) of Section 110.1, or full value of more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), except

that this limitation is increased to fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) in the case of a possessory interest, for a temporary and transitory use, in a publicly owned fairground, fairground facility, convention facility, or cultural facility. For purposes of this paragraph, “publicly owned convention or cultural facility” means a publicly owned convention center, civic auditorium, theater, assembly hall, museum, or other civic building that is used primarily for staging any of the following:

(A) Conventions, trade and consumer shows, or civic and community events.

(B) Live theater, dance, or musical productions.

(C) Artistic, historic, technological, or educational exhibits.

(2) In determining the level of the exemption, the board of supervisors shall determine at what level of exemption the costs of assessing the property and collecting taxes, assessments, and subventions on the property exceeds the proceeds to be collected. The board of supervisors shall establish the exemption level uniformly for different classes of property. In making this determination, the board of supervisors may consider the total taxes, special assessments, and applicable subventions for the year of assessment only or for the year of assessment and succeeding years where cumulative revenues will not exceed the cost of assessments and collections.

(c) This section does not apply to those real or personal properties enumerated in Section 52.

(d) The exemption authorized by this section shall be adopted by the board of supervisors on or before the lien date for the fiscal year to which the exemption is to apply and may, at the option of the board of supervisors, continue in effect for succeeding fiscal years. Any revision or rescission of the exemption shall be adopted by the board of supervisors on or before the lien date for the fiscal year to which that revision or rescission is to apply.

(e) Nothing in this section shall authorize either of the following:

(1) A county board of supervisors to exempt new construction, unless the new total base year value, as adjusted by an annual inflation factor pursuant to subdivision (f) of Section 110.1, of the property, including this new construction, is ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or less.

(2) An assessor to exempt or not to enroll any property of any value, unless specifically authorized by a county board of supervisors, pursuant to this section.

SEC. 3. Section 465 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

465. (a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), the assessor may destroy any document when six years have elapsed since the lien date for the tax year for which that document was obtained. Documents may be destroyed immediately upon preservation in a medium that provides access to the documents such as microfilm, microfiche, electronic document imaging, or other media that captures a true image of the document that may later be retrieved.

(b) Affidavits claiming an exemption, for the first time, pursuant to Sections 254.5, 257, and 277 may be destroyed by the assessor as follows:

(1) Six years after the lien date of the tax year for which the exemption was last granted.

(2) Upon preservation in a medium that provides access to the documents such as microfilm, microfiche, electronic document imaging, or other media that captures a true image of the document that may later be retrieved.

SEC. 4. Section 619 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

619. (a) Except as provided in subdivision (f), the assessor shall, upon or prior to completion of the local roll, do either of the following:

(1) Inform each assessee of real property on the local secured roll whose property's full value has increased over its full value for the prior year of the assessed value of that property as it shall appear on the completed local roll.

(2) Inform each assessee of real property on the local secured roll, or each assessee on the local secured roll and each assessee on the unsecured roll, of the assessed value of his or her real property or of both his or her real and his or her personal property as it shall appear on the completed local roll.

(b) The information given by the assessor to the assessee pursuant to paragraph (1) or (2) of subdivision (a) shall include a notification of hearings by the county board of equalization, which shall include the period during which assessment protests will be accepted and the place where they may be filed. The information

shall also include an explanation of the stipulation procedure set forth in Section 1607 and the manner in which the assessee may request use of this procedure.

(c) In the case of an increase in a property's full value that is determined pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) over the property's full value determined for the prior year in accordance with paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 51, the information shall also include the base year value of the property, compounded annually from the base year to the current year by the appropriate inflation factors.

(d) The information shall be furnished by the assessor to the assessee by regular United States mail directed to him or her at his or her latest address known to the assessor. The assessor may choose to accept a written request from the assessee to provide the information by electronic mail in lieu of by regular United States mail.

(e) Neither the failure of the assessee to receive the information nor the failure of the assessor to so inform the assessee shall in any way affect the validity of any assessment or the validity of any taxes levied pursuant thereto.

(f) This section shall not apply to annual increases in the valuation of property which reflect the inflation rate, not to exceed 2 percent, pursuant to the authority of subdivision (b) of Section 2 of Article XIII A of the California Constitution, for purposes of property tax limitation determinations.

(g) This section does not apply to increases in assessed value caused solely by changes in the assessment ratio provided for in Section 401.

(h) This section shall become operative on January 1, 1999.

SEC. 5. Section 621 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

621. In any county the assessor, with the approval of the board of supervisors, may give the information required by Section 619, and similar information with reference to personal property, as an alternative to giving the information by United States mail, by having published lists of assessments in newspapers, or by posting the information to the assessor's Internet Web site, or any combination of the above. In counties of more than 4 million population and counties of more than 1 million population, as determined by the July 1, 1965, Department of Finance revised



estimate, which are contiguous to a county with more than 4 million population, the assessor, with the approval of the board of supervisors, may divide the county into publication areas not to exceed five in number. Within such areas the assessment listing may be grouped by assessment map books, by post office zones or by such other arrangements as may be determined by the assessor as most likely to give notice to assessees and as practicable for publication in local newspapers. The complete assessment data of one such area may be printed in one year, and for other areas in successive years as directed by him or her until the full county is covered. Each year at least all changes of assessment listings for all the areas shall be printed, together with a notice that no changes were made with regard to properties not on the list of changes, so that all changes will be on a current basis for the entire county. Newspapers for the publications shall be selected as they are for publication of the delinquent tax lists and the rate paid for the advertising shall be the same.

Neither the failure of the assessee to receive this information nor the failure of the assessor to so inform the assessee shall in any way affect the validity of any assessment or the validity of any taxes levied pursuant thereto.

SEC. 6. Section 3698.7 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

3698.7. (a) With respect to property for which a property tax welfare exemption has been granted and that has become tax defaulted, the minimum price at which the property may be offered for sale pursuant to this chapter shall be the higher of the following:

(1) Fifty percent of the fair market value of the property. For the purposes of this paragraph, "fair market value" means the amount as defined in Section 110 as determined pursuant to an appraisal of the property by the county assessor within one year immediately preceding the date of the public auction. From the proceeds of the sale, there shall be distributed to the county general fund an amount to reimburse the county for the cost of appraising the property. The value of the property as determined by the assessor pursuant to an appraisal shall be conclusively presumed to be the fair market value of the property for the purpose of determining the minimum price at which the property may be offered for sale.

(2) The total amount necessary to redeem, plus costs. For purposes of this paragraph:

(A) The “total amount necessary to redeem” is the sum of the following:

- (i) The amount of defaulted taxes.
- (ii) Delinquent penalties and costs.
- (iii) Redemption penalties.
- (iv) A redemption fee.

(B) “Costs” are those amounts described in subdivision (c) of Section 3704.7, subdivisions (a) and (b) of Section 4112, Sections 4672, 4672.1, 4672.2, and 4673, and subdivision (b) of Section 4673.1.

(b) This section shall not apply to property or interests that qualify for sale in accordance with the provisions of subdivisions (b) and (c) of Section 3692.

(c) Where property or property interests have been offered for sale at least once and no acceptable bids therefor have been received, at the minimum price determined pursuant to subdivision (a), the tax collector may, in his or her discretion and with the approval of the board of supervisors, offer that same property or those interests at the same or next scheduled sale at a minimum price that the tax collector deems appropriate in light of the most current assessed valuation of that property or those interests, or any unique circumstance with respect to that property or those interests.











Approved \_\_\_\_\_, 2010

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*Governor*